LOCAL MEMBERS ATTEND SOUTHERN STATES MEETING

Approximately 52 members of Southern States Cooperative's community advisory boards, directors of affiliated cooperatives and Cooperative Service Agency managers, from this area will attend a meeting in Lynchburg on February 24th. The meeting will be held at the Virginian Hotel and will begin at 10:00 A. M.

There will be a total of 54 of these regional meetings held by Southern States over a six state area. The organization has over 384,000 farmer-members who live in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Board members attending the session will hear a report on Southern States operations during the first six months of the 1958-59 fiscal year. There will also be a report on "Southern States in a Changing Agriculture" presented by a representative from the organization's central office.

Following lunch there will be a general discussion period.

Expecting to attend the meeting from Appomattox are: W. T. Coleman, manager of the Coleman's Feed & Seed Store, at Appomattox; Carter Martin, Richard Nash, Russell Chenault, also of Appomattox; F. E. Tweedy, of Concord; E. D. Cheatham, of Spout Spring; and H. J. Covington, of Pamplin.

TOBACCO HARVESTING RESISTS MECHANIZATION

Farmers in Virginia's flue-cured tobacco belt will likely keep on harvesting their crop by hand for some time to come ,unless a low-cost one-row machine can be developed that operates satisfactorily in small fields with gently rolling topography.

That's the conclusion presented by Harold W. Walker, assistant agricultural economist at VPI, who says the only alternative that would permit extensive use of two-row harvesters is a drastic change in the tobacco control program that would permit combining many small allotments into units large enough to justify mechanical equipment.

Walker says the harvesting of flue-cured tobacco has long resisted mechanization. Tobacco harvesting machines have been on the market for four or five years. An acceptable operation can be expected on fairly level land with fields large enough to minimize turning at rowends. A recent study of the machines in North Caroline indicated that mechanical harvesters save about 1/4 in hours of labor over hand harvesting. However, the hours of labor saved do not reflect an equal savings in costs, since labor eliminated is chiefly that of handlers, the lowest paid labor in the harvesting crew. Savings in harvesting costs came to about 15%, from 13c per stick for hand harvesting to 11c per stick for mechanical harvesting.

Because of the risk of obsolescence, a five-year life expectancy is probably a good estimate for a harvester. If a mechanical harvester cannot pay for itself in five years, it probably would not be profitable to buy one.

The study further indicated that 27 acres of tobacco would have to be harvested before mechanical harvesting was as cheap as hand harvesting if wage rates ranged from 40c to 60c per hour for handlers and 60c to $1 per hour for stringers and pullers with a machine that must pay for itself in five years.

If wage rates were lower than these rates ,or if less than five years useful life could be expected from the machines, more than 27 acres would have to be harvested for mechanical harvesting to be cheap as hand harvesting.

Less than 100 flue-cured growers in Virginia have large enough allotments on the home farm to justify the purchase of mechanical harvesters, Walker says. Present self-propelled machines require relatively level fields for operation, so topography is also a limiting factor. However, farmers with less than a 27-acre allotment on the home farm may rent additional allotments from others in order to have a crop large enough to use a harvester. Custom work also may be done for neighboring growers, or two or more growers may jointly own a harvester, reducing the per-acre cost of ownership. Thus, more than 100 self-propelled harvesters could probably be used profitably in Virginia .

There are 23,967 flue - cured tobacco allotments in Virginia. Slightly more than two-thirds of them are three acres or less, and almost half are two acres or less.

ABOUT THE HOME

By Frances Dell

Gloxinia tubers are available now for potting. The beautiful results are well worth the trouble and care they require. Gloxinias are a member of the African violet family, so if you have had success with the violets — you should try Gloxinias.

The tubers should be potted in a well-drained, fertile soil made up of equal parts of sand, soil and peat moss. Sterilized soil is best. Some tubers are grown in a half-and-half mixture of peat moss and sand with careful use of water-soluble fertilizer.

Tubers must be placed just under the surface of the soil and kept moist until growth starts. As growth begins, keep the soil moist to the touch, but do not wet the leaves.

Gloxinias require filtered light and warm temperatures — around 70 degrees.

Something of interest to mothers of young children are the new ti plant "logs" which are available in many stores. The logs are inexpensive and easy to grow.

All they require is to be kept consistently moist. They will sprout within three to four weeks with shiny, decorative green leaves. To keep the logs moist, submerge them in peat moss in decorative ceramic or plastic containers.

When brought into the sunlight, the ti plant often acquires a red tone.

RECORD-KEEPING VITAL IN MODERN FARMING

The pencil may be the afrmer's best friend.

Robert K. Reynolds, assistant agricultural economist at VPI, says the farmer who keeps careless records, or no records at all, may be pushed out of the picture in today's high-gear farm business.

Farm records are important when it comes to completing an accurate income tax return, but this isn't their only value, Reynolds said. They are also useful in analyzing the farm business and in figuring out what adjustments should be made.

The Virginia Farm Record Book is available from county agents. It contains forms to help you keep records of expenses and receipts on various farm enterprises as well as on the entire farm operation.

As a test for your present system of keeping tabs, see if your records give you answers to questions such as these:

What enterprises were profitable last year and which ones were not?

Has this pattern been constant over a period of years, or was it caused by some unusual factor such as price, weather, or government programs?

Will it be possible to expand the more profitable enterprises in the future and cut back on those that are less profitable?

Can expenses be cut, for instance, substituting fertilizer for labor and land?

Reynolds suggests overhauling of your farm record keeping system now. If last year's records did not provide enough information, set up a system that will meet your needs and give enough information for an analysis of your farming system.

LIONS CLUB TONIGHT

The Appomattox Lions Club will meet tonight at 6:45, at Maude's Restaurant.

INSECT DAMAGE SUMMARY GIVEN

Damage to crops from the European corn borer was one of the heaviest on record in Virginia last year.

In his summary of insect activities in Virginia last year, Arthur P. Morris, associate entomologist at VPI, notes that corn borer larvae caused heavy injury to sweet corn and field crops in all parts of the state. They also caused trouble in truck crops in areas of eastern and southeastern Virginia and in the Eastern Shoer counties. Other crops and ornamentals were damaged to some extent.

Value of alfalfa weevil control in Virginia last year was estimated at $2,652,000 .Weevils now infest about 245,000 of the total 280,000 acres of alfalfa in Virginia, and chemicals were applied on about 195,000 acres in 1958. Infestations were too light to justify controls on the 50,000 acres infested but not treated, but much of this acreage will need to be treated this year.

Corn earworms caused extensive injury to field and sweet corn in all areas, but their damake to soybeans ,peanuts, and sorghum was less than during the preceding three years.

Armyworm damage to field and sweet corn, small grains, grasses, alfalfa, and sorghum varied from slight to severe, but infestations were not general.

Fall armyworms caused scattered damage. Meadow spittlebugs were heavy on pastures throughout Virginia, and were especially bad on alfalfa and clover in southwester counties.

Controls will be needed in most fields in southwest Virginia this spring.

Pine sawfly larvae caused the most consternation in the pine tree sections, and timber was also bothered to some extent by white pine weevils, pine tip moths, turpentine beetles, and southern pine beetles.

Japanese beetles made inroads on ornamentals in several parts of the state.

Adult beetles on weeds in fields of small grains passed through thrashing machines and into the grain in some areas in eastern Virginia and in Shenandoah County, thus creating a quarantine problem.

Regular controls failed to give adequate protection from cabbage loopers on truck garden crops in eastern, southeastern, and Eastern Shore counties last year.

Various species of flea beetles also caused trouble on truck crops as did many other insects.

Cattle grubs are a problem every year, especially in the southwestern and northern counties.

Sheep scab mite infestations were found on 2,412 of the 9,258 head of sheep inspected during 1958.

Infested animals were treated under the supervision of the office of the state veterinarian.

Hornworms, tobacco flea beetles, budworms, cutworms, and green peach aphids were of minor importance on tobacco, primarily because of the effectiveness of controls.

Rosy apple aphids were plntiful in northern Virginia apple orchards during June and required more than usual efforts to prevent injury.

They accounted for loss of 1.3 of the crop in some orchards where controls were not applied or were incorrectly applied.

Termites were the most important of the structural wood insects, followed by powder post beetles.

Several additional infestations of termites were found.

Cockroaches were the number one household pest during the year, and infestations of oriental cockroaches seemed to be the most prevalent of the different species.

Ants of various species emerged into and around many homes and buildings.

Big leage baseball teams trying to sign contracts with players.

Argentina gives big steel mill top priority.

Sea unions plan new move against "flags."

Appomattox is a growing town.

ASC REMINDER

Farmers are reminded by the United States Department of Agriculture that March 31, 1959 is the closing date for the 1958 wool program and that applications for incentive payments must be made not later than April 30, 1959.

The wool program is conducted under the National Wool Act of 1954. Payments are made to producers as an incentive to increase wool production. The program is administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) Committees.

W. D. Hix, III, chairman of the Appomattox County ASC Committee, stated that any producer who sold shorn wool or unshorn lambs during the period April 1, 1958 through March 31, 1959, is eligible to receive payment if he timely files his application by April 30, 1959. Mr. Hix said that many farmers are lagging in making application for payment and he urged them to apply at the ASC office at an early date so that the matter will not be overlooked.

Payments under the 1958 wool program will be made this summer after the payment rate is determined. The rate is based on a percentage figure which represents the difference between the national average price received by producers and 62c per pound.

For wool to be eligible for payment it must have been marketed before March 31 ,1959. If any condition concerning the sale is not settled by March 31, the sale will not be considered as completed. Also, title must have passed to the buyer and the wool must have been delivered to the buyer either physically or through documents.

Hawaii inquiry draws firm opponent.

Aid program is effective dent reports.

Envoy says mankind tied to Asians.

More cultural exchange China urged.

Soviet congress may policy.

British confer on E colonies.

Fifty - seven British quit politics.

European trust in do ing.

Airliner seat is design ditional safety.

New moon-shot forms ror to mile.

Hospital in crates an hour.

Commission on School Governor Almond begin yesterday in Richmond.

Lynchburg to have a b this season.

A. H. S. has three m ball games left on its

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thermore, the price per po and yield must be availa termine the total purcha

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Times-Virginian Office

IF YOU WISH TO BECOME A NEWSDEALER SEE US.

The Bathroom Can Be A Thing Of Beauty

Bathrooms today aren't the cold, clinical looking cubicals of a few years ago. With new lighting, fixtures and materials they have become colorfully comfortable. Decorators, designers and homeowners have shown an interest in bathroom decor so this formerly cold room is being meticulously planned and equipped to look cozy and charming. Whatever its size, the bathroom offers ample room for color, for decoration and for well-designed facilities.

Roman bath splendor may be recaptured in fabulous places, but the majority of bathrooms are limited in space with the standard arrangement of fixtures that achieve their own individuality through colorful decoration. The color may be in the fixtures, in the tile, or in special wallpaper designs. Framed prints are decorative, large mirrors give a feeling of space, and brilliant or delicate accents are achieved with glamorous towels and accessories, such as colorful bottles, brass towel rings, gold-finished faucets, shell shaped soap dishes.

All this modern beauty needs special care since bathrooms are in constant use, especially where there are children in the household. Luckily there are special modern products for cleaning and preserving bathroom equipment. For instance, there's Vanish, a toilet bowl cleaner, that's so easy and pleasant to use. It's a powder that cleans with a chemical action quickly and thoroughly without harming the porcelain as harsh abrasives do. Its foaming action does all the work so that stains and rust rings disappear at once. Besides doing a thorough cleaning job so fast it also disinfects and deodorizes. A pleasant fragrance scents the air and leaves the bathroom fresh and sweet.

Every well-organized bathroom should have plenty of storage space and if possible a handy set of all the cleaning supplies needed for both quick and thorough clean-up. New lavatories usually have cabinet space beneath the bowl. There are also small cabinets that fit neatly in a corner to hold the needed equipment.

About The Home

By Frances Dell

herb-shelf has definitely into cooking fashion as an nent way to accent and give plant to the same old meal, r lamb— and the herbs are ay to use as salt and pepper. t can use herbs in two forms sh or dried. The dried herbs ought in bottles and can be for everything but salads, the fresh green herbs are a ality.

cause herb plants are so easy ow, it is just as simple to come fresh green herbs. In fact, ese plants ask for is lots of and a very average soil. Some ies can be grown in a large box. You can buy small of chive and tarragon, and sweet basil from seed. amount of herb to use in cooking should be governed our tastes and the tastes of family .Just remember, herbs d be used with restraint, for e subtle accents, rather than ance.

ch herb with what — is the question. This is easy to settle remembering to follow the direction that always come with dried

me is a full-bodied herb and y good used in meat dishes ecially good with fish. emary goes well in vegetables should be used sparingly. yme is a delicate herb, well to luncheon dishes.

ragon is a most unusual herb be used in meat dishes— over use it with any shellfish. ary and Basil are particularly ve used with fish.

is probably the best lov- most used of all herbs. One e enough to flavor a dish. is well-known for its use in ces. Try a bit in your next e souffle.

ROLLMENT AT LLIAM AND MARY

lliamsburg.- Dean J. Wilfred ers, registrar at the College of m and Mary, recently announc at day-time enrollment for the semester of the academic stands at 1,893 students. This reflects a slightly, but nor- decline from the first semes-

substantial portion of the de- resulted from thirty students ving their degree require- for graduation. Twenty of completed the work for a B. ees for a B. S., and two for tor of Civil Law. tolment in the Evening Col- as of the moment, stands at according to Mr. John S. Quinn, or.

scription rate: $2.00 a year; e in advance.

blem Solved

shington.- Both Andrew W. d and Walter L. Stanley show- in court recently with hous- problems.

and was being sued on a h Department complaint that ome was too small for his y of nine.

a separate case, Stanley was sued for not paying his rent. ld his home was too big and tive for his family of five. one stroke, both cases were d.

and Stanley swapped

ld powers warn of col- peril.

y safe — Drive carefully.

Farm News

By J. A. Smith, County Agent

COUNTY AGENT'S NEWS

Jim Smith

Cattle lice, unless controlled, will again reap many would-be dollars in profits from Appomattox farmers. Pick a day that is relatively warm and spray with DDT.

Now is the time to prune a number of shrubs. While spring flowering shrubs should not be pruned until after flowers fade, some shrubs that may be pruned now are: abelia, crepe myrtle, bush honeysuckle, hydrangeas, butterfly bush, blue spiraea, lespedeza, roses. Evergreens may be pruned at any season of the year.

Late summer is the best time for sowing a lawn. Early spring is the next best time. Prepare soil and when moisture is right, seed the latter part of this month.

Consider growing your own plants for the garden. Imported plants may carry certain nematodes or diseases that could be a real problem for years. A small area facing the South or Southwest, a member of the Virginia Pine Sawfly Commitee.

Pines in the two areas in which the survey of damage made were heavily damaged by the pine sawfly last spring. The survey is being made by entomologists of the Virginia Division of Forestry and the VPI Agricultural Extension Service. If it is determined that damage will be heavy again this spring, Burruss stated that landowners would be alerted in time to use control measures.

The Virginia Pine Sawfly Committee is also asking forest landowners in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain counties to cooperate with the entomologists, Burruss said that this could be done by forest landowners collecting sample branches from pine trees in their woodlands. Sample branches should be collected from about 10 scattered trees in each woodland sampled. A tip shoot six inches long should be collected from midway up in the crown of trees 20 feet high or over. Branch tips can be collected most easily by shooting them down with a shotgun.

After the branch tips have been collected, they should be taken to a district fire warden, a county agent or to a Virginia Division of Forestry office. Entomologists will then inspect them to see if the needles contain sawfly eggs. A large number of sawfly eggs usually means heavy damage to pines in the spring. If through landowners cooperate in this work, the foresters and entomologists will be able to determine if there will be new sawfly outbreaks this year, Burruss said.

DOCTOR TALK

By Benjamin B .Blackmon, M. D.

Fifteen or twenty years ago the attitude toward scarlet fever was entirely different from what it is today. Scarlet fever is a disease caused by an acute infection, involving a specific strain of streptococcal organisms , which usually originates in the throat.

The most important factor which makes this particular type of germ more dangerous and different from the usual type of strep throat is that this particular strain of bacteria is decidedly more toxic, causing a more severe, acute condition.

Another extremely important consideration about the scarlet fever germ is that there can be a peculiar reaction in some individuals, which can occur some time after the original infection.

One of the most serious complications, which sometimes follows around three weeks after the initial infection is acute glomerulonephritis. This disease is thought to result from a specific allergic type reaction between the tissue of the kidneys and the toxins produced by the original germ.

Another serious complication, which is similarly a reaction between the cardiovascular system and the bacterial toxins, is rheumatic fever, with possible further complications of rheumatic heart disease —and less commonly seen nervous system damage.

Before the era of antibiotics, that is sufa, penicillin, an dthe mycins, the infection of scarlet fever usually ran its complete course with eventual recovery directly proportional to the ability of the body to resist the infection.

Nowadays, when recognized immediately, the antibitics are given, and bring about a rapid arrest and elimination of the infection.

By means of this, the toxic effect on the body caused by these particular germs is reduced to an absolute minimum.

Very commonly, with most sore throats, many different kinds of bacteria are involved, and it is not unusual for the strain of streptocci which causes scarlet fever to be present. Sore throats, or "strep" throats should not be neglected. Therefore, one should seek immediat medical attention, when this is suspected, so that antibiotics can be given when necessary.

Baton Rouge dedicates huge marine terminal.

RADIATION AND HEALTH

HEALTH BULLETIN

"Radiation! The very word brings to mind tales or miracles or tales of misery . . Some persons know it as a means by which they were returned to health, or even the means by which their lives were saved. Others have heard tales of the ability radiation has to kill or to create freaks in nature."

With this introduction, the State Health Department devotes the January issue of the Virginia Health Bulletin to the subject of radiation in order to present a clearer picture of its uses, and hazards.

While much remains to be learned about both the good and bad aspects of radiation, and while there are at this time no solutions or "pat" answers to the problem of its use, The Bulletin points out that intelligent thought, not hysteria, will lead to beneficial and safe use of radiation. Here are a few of the points brought out in The Bulletin.

1. Today radiation is used to great advantage in medicine and industry, and for research and military purposes.

2. In medicine, radiation is used both to diagnose and to treat illness.

3. Yet, there are dangers involved in the use of radiation. It can cause cancer; it is capable of producing genetic mutations, possibly increasing the number of congenital defects; experiments on animals have indicated that radiation speeds up aging process, thus shortening the life span.

4. For the person who does not work with radiation in his job, the source over which he has the most control is medical treatment. If this additional source is or may be vital to his health, its benefits will far outweigh the risks involved. It is foolish to refuse necessary medical x-rays which are given under proper conditions.

5. Generally, there are three ways to control radiation exposure — by time, distance and shielding. Proper attention to these safety methods allow the most beneficial use of radiation with the least chance of harmful side effects.

6. Federal, State and local authorities must cooperate to insure the safe use of radiation sources. The State Health Department's Bureau of Industrial Hygiene cooperates with the United States Atomic Energy Commission and checks other radiation sources in Virginia.

LOUD EXPLOSION HEARD HERE

A loud explosion was heard here at about 9:00 A .M. today. Investigation revealed that the "explosion" resulted when a passing airplane passed through an "air pocket."

DEATHS

MRS. W. S. BROOKS

Mrs. Stella Smith Brooks, died Jan. 30, at her home in Lynchburg, after a brief illness. Born in Appomattox County, she was a daughter of the late Elijah L. and Manor Martin Smith.

Funeral services were conducted Feb. 1, from Lynchburg, with burial in Liberty Cemetery here.

In FASHION now

One of our leading fashion designers of junior clothes has said that her spring and summer collections are filled with form-fitting sheaths — many with an oriental flavor.

In fact, all leading collections for spring and summer feature the fitted line — playing up the female form. We can only conclude that the garment industry, as a whole — from designer to retailer— have made their pile from the sack and are content to let women look like women again.

Personally, we liked the unfitted look—being "up-to-here" with the "like-a-glove" look Hollywood pumped up. We believe it had a harmful effect on our youth and were thankful for a swing in the other direction. We hope the middle of the road has been found at last.

Spectacular belts are a new fashion note. Leather belts — wide and eye-catching —are found on many new spring dresses. Fabric and straw-type materials will lead the field for handsome summer belts.

Hidden fullness will be a popular note for the coming seasons. A skirt line may seem to be straight in repose, but will blossom into fullness as the lady moves about .

W. R. Reynold's Store

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The dressmaker pump is your best bet for flattery a-foot this new spring season. This lovely shoe is slim and tapering, sure-fire for compliments, its vamp softened with a draped gros-grain bow. Black leather or patent.

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